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Subject: The attempt of Jaroslav STETSKO, member of ZCHOTF Provid and ABF president, to make contact with the Yugoslav consulate in Dusseldorf and with the German Social-Democratic party in Hannover

Source of information: Boris LEVITSKI - Munich

As I reported in January, Jaroslav STETSKO tried to establish a contact for collaboration with the Yugoslav consulate in Dusseldorf in western Germany. STETSKO offered the cooperation of ABF with the Tito regime and requested a passport to Yugoslavia in order to make contacts with the bachvanski Ukrainians in Yugoslavia.

Before giving STETSKO a definite answer, one of the people at the Yugoslavian consulate in Munich called Boris LEVITSKI, Denkelstr. 4, asking him for a reference on STETSKO and the work of ABF, specifically, the attitude of ABF toward the present Tito regime.

Boris LEVITSKI, who is a Ukrainian socialist and is sympathetic to the present Tito government, wrote a report for the Yugoslav consul and in the middle of February 1951 gave it to a man at the Munich consulate. In this report he gave an objective evaluation of STETSKO and the activities of ABF. In writing on the attitude of ABF, he emphasized that ABF is unfriendly toward the Yugoslav regime and that he regards it as sympathetic to Moscow Stalinism. ch 2.

Along with this Boris LEVITSKI enclosed a clipping from the article by STETSKO in Surma, No. 13-14, 1 November 1950, titled, "Titoism as it appears in world politics." In this article, Surma severely criticizes Titoism and calls it Stalinism. Levitski's opinion on Jaroslav STETSKO was so convincing that the Yugoslav consul in Dusseldorf refused STETSKO's proposition for ABF collaboration and denied him the visa for Yugoslavia.

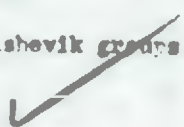
2.
While in western Germany, Jaroslav "STETSKO" went to Hannover where he contacted the German Social-democratic party. The SPD headquarters in Hannover has charge of the underground work of the party in the East Zone of Germany. SPD has its own staff which has had remarkable success in its work in the East Zone.

I do not know till now through whom STETSKO contacted SPD. However, he met with the SPD underground representative in Hannover and offered the ABW and the Ukrainian underground cooperation with the SPD in the Soviet Zone.

In collaborating, ABW would print anti-bolshevik leaflets in the Ukrainian, Bile-russki and Hruzinski (^{Georgian} ~~Caucasian~~?) languages, and the SPD underground in the East Zone would distribute them. In this way they would begin the demoralization of the Red Army. STETSKO introduced himself as former prime minister and ABW president who has contacts with all underground groups behind the iron curtain.

SPD has not as yet accepted STETSKO's proposal. They are more interested in him personally.

Probably as a result of this meeting, the Offenbacher Tageblatt carried an article by their correspondent, written as an interview with STETSKO, and titled: "Secret Radio Transmitter in West. Germany - Ukraine? Having introduced himself to the correspondent of the Offenbacher Tageblatt as prime minister of Ukraine and president of ABW, Jaroslav STETSKO went on to say:

- 1) He, STETSKO, has a secret radio transmitter which brings secret messages from the Ukraine daily and then sends out instructions
 - 2) Other than this, regular couriers who travel between the Ukraine and Munich bring new information
 - 3) ABW also maintains regular contact with anti-bolshevik groups in the homeland.
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3.
4) STETSKO has worked out a plan for the organization of a Foreign-Legion for Gen. Eisenhower. This Legion is to be composed exclusively of persons from behind the iron curtain. In other words, these are AEF people.

5) STETSKO is against a preventative war with the USSR. This type of warfare will not be to the advantage of the Americans.

6) Partisans of STETSKO's, who are behind the iron curtain, are in a position in the USSR to organize a "second front." They need help.

7) The Americans should:

a) let J. STETSKO organize an army contingent of emigrants from Eastern Europe for Gen. Eisenhower

b) instruct a partisan parachute group who could be dropped over the Soviet terrain to help the partisans

c) send trained agents into the USSR who are acquainted with the area to carry on reconnaissance and sabotage activities.

In his conclusion, STETSKO criticizes the BBC and Voice of America transmissions.

This interview was to be an advertisement for STETSKO to convince the German Socialists that they should cooperate with him.

